

Material Safety Data Sheet

Gatorfoam

Initial Release Date: April 11, 2006

Revision Date: February 26, 2010

Section I	Product Identification
Manufacturer:	Alcan Composites USA, Inc. P.O. Box 1839 Statesville, North (800) 438-1701
Carolina 28687-1839	
Emergency Phone Number:	1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec To be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, and exposure accidents involving chemicals.
Trade Name:	Gatorfoam or GatorLite
Synonym:	Light Weight Foam Panel Laminated with Paper

Section II	Hazardous Components	
Ingredients (Common Name)	Percent (%) (By wt.) ¹	Occupational Exp. Limits (OSHA) (mg/m3)
Formaldehyde	<.01	TWA 0.5 ppm (Action Level) TWA .075 ppm STEL 2.0 ppm

Section III	Physical Properties
Appearance and odor	Rigid cellular plastic panel faced with resin impregnated paper veneer
Sp. Gravity:	Less than water
Solubility:	Insoluble in water

Section IV	Fire and Explosion Data
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FLASH POINT (DEGREES F< PENSKEY MARTINS CLOSED CUP): Not applicable to solid product.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

For small fires, use water spray, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers. Larger fires should be extinguished immediately by drenching with water spray from fire hose.

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FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

LOWER: None

UPPER: None

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and protective turnout clothing when involved in fire fighting activities.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

The fire hazards associated with this product are comparable to those known to exist for normally combustible paper products. The formaldehyde constituent of this product should not increase the fire or explosive hazard nor alter fire fighting procedures. Similar to precautions for all paper products, do not smoke or use open flames, space heaters or other ignition sources near fabrication operations.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. In smoldering or flaming conditions, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and carbon are generated. Combustion products may include and are not limited to hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide and hydrogen fluoride. Studies have shown that the products of combustion of this material are not more acutely toxic than the products of common building materials such as wood.

Section V	Reactivity Data
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STABILITY:

Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Heat and moisture can result in increased rate of formaldehyde off-gassing from the product.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

None known.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Decomposition products can be affected by temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to aromatic compounds, aldehydes, ethyl benzene, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, polymer fragments and styrene. Under high heat, non-flaming conditions, small amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons such as styrene and ethyl benzene are generated.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur. Heat and moisture can result in increased rate of formaldehyde off-gassing from the product.

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Section VI**Health Hazard Data****EXPOSURE FROM ROUTINE USE:**

Solid or dust can cause irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, and skin.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT: Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action. Formaldehyde gas is an irritant and may cause tearing of the eyes at concentrations above 1 ppm. Effect is immediately reversible when exposure is terminated. Hypersensitive individuals may experience symptoms at concentrations lower than 1 ppm.

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely due to physical state.

INHALATION: Exposures of 1 ppm and above of free formaldehyde gas may cause upper respiratory tract irritation. Irritation is reversible when exposure is terminated. Hypersensitive individuals may experience symptoms at concentrations below 1 ppm.

PROBABLE ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Skin, eyes, inhalation

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with plenty of water for dust in eyes. Remove affected individual to fresh air if eyes are irritated from chemical gas/vapor.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash off dust with water

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Consult a physician.

INGESTION: No adverse effects anticipated by this route of exposure.

Section VII**Storage, Handling, and Disposal Data**

Store in well-ventilated areas. Where dust is stored for disposal, keep in a cool area away from heat and ignition sources.

IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED:

Do not use compressed air to remove dust. Vacuum or wet mop area.

Section VIII**Personal Protection Data****PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:**

Keep open ignition sources out of areas where dust is generated.

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VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. General ventilation is normally sufficient unless the product is subject to hot or humid conditions. If the environment is hot or humid, local exhaust ventilation may be the most effective means of controlling formaldehyde build-up.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guidelines. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use NIOSH-approved air- purifying or supplied air respirators. A full-face respirator may be need for excessively sensitive individual to control upper respiratory tract irritation from formaldehyde gas.

EYE PROTECTION:

Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles, which could cause mechanical injury to the eye, wear chemical goggles. A few excessively sensitive individuals may experience eye irritation, which may require use of a full-face piece respirator appropriate for controlling formaldehyde exposures.

HAND AND BODY PROTECTION:

No skin protection precautions, other than clean body-covering clothing, should be required.

Section IX	Regulatory Information
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DOT: Not Regulated.

Additional Requirements for State of California: Warning: Decorative laminated products contain formaldehyde, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Laminates contain small amounts of residual formaldehyde that may be released in measurable quantities when stored in bulk quantities.

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